

EVOLUTION.
d by a mother
e, will show the
people of New
which it relates
one of the best
a few months
came to live in
Towns,
stantly removed,
I, with others,
return till late at
When I rose in
the morning, my
ohn was to march
at sunrise.
Massachusetts
John was supplied
for want of wine,
such as no stores,
gilt of a son's
dressed streaks of
asked his
She replied—
I, "we will spin
the wool is on
in the pasture,"
younger brother,
and call them to
there are no sheep
rs in the house,"
ave it in a short
short."
—there is a long
empty loom."
I weeped made me
yard. I request
wet meads produce more hay than dry
meadows unless the dried grounds are probably cal-
culating. It is important to cut your ditches right in
the beginning.—When the land will admit, cut your
ditches parallel with each other. Four rods are a
convenient distance. When the meadow is very
spotty, it may be advisable to have more ditches at
first, but after a few years you will need none near-
than four rods.

It has been an excellent season to work on low
lands, and many farmers have improved it. The
Middlesex Committee on farms have been through
the country, and they report that more improvement
than usual has been made on these lands in every
quarter which they have visited. We think this
will be for the future. We have uniformly
assured that all these bog lands which can be drained
are the most valuable for grass, and we hope our
farmers will continue to keep awake on this subject
till every bog meadow, capable of being soiled,
is brought to produce two tons to the acre.

There is no mistake or humbug in this business.
Old farmers who are too stingy to take an agricultural
paper and too indolent to make improvement,
may peal till downstair and warn their sons how
easy it was to serve my poor mother. I
my darling brother, I
died, I retired and
died and bursting head

ps, one of Gen.
with a spirit to copy
anyone did not ex-
through the heart

camp Alabama
16th with later
Sh. the Dennis
are indecisive to
Picayune.

Dayton burn her
between Corpus
d. Between this
board, including
the hands attached
were killed on the
Lieutenant, Wiggins
of Infantry, one of whom were
injuries. Captain
was on board, but
They had one hundred
days, but Captain C. had one
but the next day
to his business.

et of a letter from
Sept. 12, 1845.
still hangs over our
Dayton, while es-
s to-day, burst her
from here, and even persons were
Among the kill-
and Berry, of the
I do not know,
having been found.
officers.

part 12 still
Crittenden, who
and as she went
another boiler ex-
port, (I) has just been
to his business.

ay state that the
deak hand, died
teens were less un-
prehended, and as
them. We trust
not exceed eight.

from the army
S. sleep of war
y of Arkansas on
of despatches on
Washington. On
the U. S. brig and
communicated if an hour there-
rux. Nothing as
ce transpired.

rs. Hannah, wife
e. She was on a
brick Mansions, a
sum of electric fes-
and of the house,
the fluid
lusters, in almost
along the roof
part extending
the porch, and down
chattering more
the house.

was seated near
which was conduced
around a wire
fire, and piping
clothes. Others
hom in the winter
a fluid was so
conducting medi-
of the floor were
usage along them,
as felt in the im-

The CATAWBA GRAPE. The committee of
the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, appointed
to examine the specimens of wine grapes sent in
the neighborhood of that city, in their report,
give a table of thirty-nine different specimens,
with the following remarks:

The result of the examination is a conviction,

on the part of the committee, that our soil and
climate are well adapted to the production of a
very fine, delicious wine; and that the Cata-
wba grape is the species which yields the finest

qualities. It will be seen that the greatest num-
ber and variety of the specimens examined were

the several vineyards of N. Longworth,

who has the longest engaged in the cul-
ture of the vines, and in the manufacture of

Mr. Mather and Jacob Resor, Esq., who
have lately acquired a great number of
vineyards in the southern portions of Scotland, for the sale of lambs, and office

the new birth of English bay.

We often see twice as much labor expended as

is needed to subdue these bogs. We have shown

the summer from a trial of our own, that when the

natives are handy, and the surface tolerably

smooth, an acre may be prepared to receive the

seeds at an expense of twenty days' labor.

THE BALLINASLOE FAIR. At Ballinasloe, in Ireland, a similar fair is held; though here the fair is usually confined to the sale of sheep, and they sometimes number as many as eighty thousand sheep. A very large fair is held in the southern portions of Scotland, for the sale of lambs, where the collection is immense.

THE GALWAY FAIR.

A very large fair is held at Galway, Ireland,
County of Galway, called Fair of the

Mount, at which we are present. This

was first for the sale of ponies, or horses of

a small breed, with some few cattle.

On this occasion, the collection of people was surpris-
ingly great; and I could then well understand

what was intended by the public meetings in

Ireland, called "monster meetings," in respect

to which, until I saw this collection of people,

I had always supposed the account of the num-
bers assembled had been much exaggerated.

There were here, on this occasion, some cattle

and sheep; but there were, also, four thousand

sheep, of which, for exam-
ination or sale, as they were kept either

in pens, or in the field, and

I was about to add, sufficiently Irish. The

fair was held on the sea-shore, where the re-
ceding tide left a large bed of mud. The po-
tions, when required to be caught, were sur-
rounded and driven into this mud; and here, in

a very ignoble way, they were secured, though

it was not always without some difficulty they
were extracted after being caught.

TEMPERANCE IN IRELAND. There were

two circumstances connected with this fair at

Roscommon, a reference to which, though not

in the same

To Cure a Wart. Scrape a carrot fine

and mix with salt, and apply as a poultice five

or six nights.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF FARMERS AND MECHANICS, AT QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET: WM. BUCKMINSTER, OF FRAMINGHAM, EDITOR.

VOL. 5.

PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM BUCKMINSTER,
AND
WILLIAM J. BUCKMINSTER.

Tencts. \$2.00 in advance—if payment is delayed
Tues. \$2.50 will be charged.

• Papers discontinued without a personal or
express notice from the subscriber or postmaster, and
no charge paid.

All correspondence should be addressed to the
Editor at Boston.

Advertising on reasonable terms.

AGRICULTURE.

DITCHING MEADOWS.

We advise to ditch and drain their meadows
those they intend to bring them into English move-
ing. Wet meadows produce more hay than dry
meadows unless the dried grounds are probably cal-
culating.

It is important to cut your ditches right in
the beginning.—When the land will admit, cut your
ditches parallel with each other. Four rods are a
convenient distance. When the meadow is very
spotty, it may be advisable to have more ditches at
first, but after a few years you will need none near-
than four rods.

It has been an excellent season to work on low
lands, and many farmers have improved it. The
Middlesex Committee on farms have been through
the country, and they report that more improvement
than usual has been made on these lands in every
quarter which they have visited. We think this
will be for the future. We have uniformly
assured that all these bog lands which can be drained
are the most valuable for grass, and we hope our
farmers will continue to keep awake on this subject
till every bog meadow, capable of being soiled,
is brought to produce two tons to the acre.

There is no mistake or humbug in this business.
Old farmers who are too stingy to take an agricultural
paper and too indolent to make improvement,
may peal till downstair and warn their sons how
easy it was to serve my poor mother. I
my darling brother, I
died, I retired and
died and bursting head

ps, one of Gen.
with a spirit to copy
anyone did not ex-
through the heart

camp Alabama
16th with later
Sh. the Dennis
are indecisive to
Picayune.

Dayton burn her
between Corpus
d. Between this
board, including
the hands attached
were killed on the
Lieutenant, Wiggins
of Infantry, one of whom were
injuries. Captain
was on board, but
They had one hundred
days, but Captain C. had one
but the next day
to his business.

et of a letter from
Sept. 12, 1845.
still hangs over our
Dayton, while es-
s to-day, burst her
from here, and even persons were
Among the kill-
and Berry, of the
I do not know,
having been found.
officers.

part 12 still
Crittenden, who
and as she went
another boiler ex-
port, (I) has just been
to his business.

ay state that the
deak hand, died
teens were less un-
prehended, and as
them. We trust
not exceed eight.

from the army
S. sleep of war
y of Arkansas on
of despatches on
Washington. On
the U. S. brig and
communicated if an hour there-
rux. Nothing as
ce transpired.

The CATAWBA GRAPE. The committee of
the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, appointed
to examine the specimens of wine grapes sent in
the neighborhood of that city, in their report,
give a table of thirty-nine different specimens,
with the following remarks:

The result of the examination is a conviction,

on the part of the committee, that our soil and
climate are well adapted to the production of a
very fine, delicious wine; and that the Cata-
wba grape is the species which yields the finest

qualities. It will be seen that the greatest num-
ber and variety of the specimens examined were

the several vineyards of N. Longworth,

who has the longest engaged in the cul-
ture of the vines, and in the manufacture of

Mr. Mather and Jacob Resor, Esq., who
have lately acquired a great number of
vineyards in the southern portions of Scotland, for the sale of lambs, and office

the new birth of English bay.

We often see twice as much labor expended as

is needed to subdue these bogs. We have shown

the summer from a trial of our own, that when the

natives are handy, and the surface tolerably

smooth, an acre may be prepared to receive the

seeds at an expense of twenty days' labor.

THE BALLINASLOE FAIR.

A very large fair is held at Ballinasloe, in Ireland,
County of Galway, called Fair of the

Mount, at which we are present. This

was first for the sale of ponies, or horses of

a small breed, with some few cattle.

On this occasion, the collection of people was surpris-
ingly great; and I could then well understand

what was intended by the public meetings in

Ireland, called "monster meetings," in respect

to which, until I saw this collection of people,

I had always supposed the account of the num-
bers assembled had been much exaggerated.

There were here, on this occasion, some cattle

and sheep; but there were, also, four thousand

sheep, of which, for exam-
ination or sale, as they were kept either

in pens, or in the field, and

I was about to add, sufficiently Irish. The

fair was held on the sea-shore, where the re-
ceding tide left a large bed of mud. The po-
tions, when required to be caught, were sur-
rounded and driven into this mud; and here, in

a very ignoble way, they were secured, though

it was not always without some difficulty they
were extracted after being caught.

TEMPERANCE IN IRELAND. There were

two circumstances connected with this fair at

Roscommon, a reference to which, though not

in the same

To Cure a Wart. Scrape a carrot fine

and mix with salt, and apply as a poultice five

or six nights.

BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1845.

From Mr. Colman's last number of "Eu-
ropean Agriculture" we make the following
extracts:—

MARKETS.—CATTLE MARKETS.

"The English farmers have great advantages
in their markets and exchanges; and it is
natural, that, in such extensive countries, to follow
them. I do not say these markets are an un-
mixed good; but the benefits arising from
them, I am convinced, greatly preponderate
over the evils; and, taking advantage of the
long experience of others, some of these evils
we may either remedy or avoid. It would prove
highly beneficial to our farmers if they could
have certain established markets for the sale
of their produce, when it is ready for sale; if
prices could be fairly adjusted and equalized;
and especially if the markets could be for very
short periods, as is the case with these evils.
First, as to the great northern staple, wheat,
the crop is undoubtedly a large one—more than
an average—and it has been secured in excel-
lent condition.—This is the tenor of advices from
all quarters. Even in Ohio, where the wheat
crop is probably less than an average, the wheat
is very clear and the berry very white. We
hear neither of rust nor mildew, though the far-
mers have lost much in quantity; they have doubtless
gained in quality. In Michigan, Illinois,
Wisconsin, and Iowa, the wheat crop is magni-
ficent. Every thing has been favorable. So
likewise we understand with the wheat crop in
Pennsylvania. In Virginia, Maryland, North
Carolina, and Georgia, it has been affected by
drought—some so seriously as to shrivel the
berries. In Tennessee, Kentucky, and Mis-
souri, the crop is a noble one. In New England
and New York, it is probably less than an
average.

The hay crop is remarkably light in nearly
every state in the Union. First, no complaint
is almost universal that hay is very
light. This is particularly the case in New
England, New York and Ohio. Farther west,
and in Michigan, like elsewhere, it is sold
simple, when it has been my good fortune to
find it on this side of the water, left no effort un-
exerted for its preservation. The hay crop is shorter
than the wheat crop, and the quality is
not so good; but the price is not so high, and
the market is more numerous.

The hay crop is now ripening; it is, therefore,
impossible to speak conclusively; but it will
seem to be the general impression that it will
be less than an average crop, except in the
Western States, where the drought has not been
so severe. Yet it is said that the quality is un-
commonly fine.

Potatoes are of excellent quality,—and
though there are, there may be a fault in
the quality of the crop, yet it is not so bad
as to prevent it from being a good crop. The
farmers will have to make up their deficiency
of fodder, by an increased sowing of the
various kinds of grass.

POLICE COURT—WEDNESDAY.

(Justice Cushing.)
Plead guilty. John McNeil, whose case was postponed yesterday, was remanded again to-day, and placed under guard in a common drunkard's house for \$2, and if not paid in two days, 1 month in house of correction.

Cost of a left-handed blow. Thomas Williams, a sailor, for planting a left-handed blow between the "peeps" of Mr. Turner, was mulcted \$1 and costs.

A bad subject. A young man named Thomas Arnold, was brought up before an inconsiderate and a useless member of society. Sentenced to three months in the house of correction.

Lester. Patrick Lester, for stealing a dress, the property of William Riordan, was required to pay a fine of \$10—if not paid in two days, 6 months in the house of correction.

Complaint of J. C. Harrington. The North watch, made a complaint against Martin Grimes, keeper of a cellar in Ann street, in which Grimes is accused of harboring disorderly and dissolute persons on his premises. The case will be continued the defendant recognizing in \$100 for his appearance.

Puff. "A young man about town" was mulcted \$2 and costs for puffing "a lighted cigar" in the streets. [Mail.]

ACCIDENT. Mr. David Grouse, housewright, living at No. 15 Washington street, was severely injured, which nearly cost him his life. He was at the top of a new three story building, giving orders to the workmen, when a joist struck him a violent blow on the left breast, which knocked him from his position. In his fall, he struck intervening timbers, which caused severe bruises on his head, back, shoulder, knee, and other parts of his body, but it is thought by his physicians he will recover. [Courier.]

PROMPT. We learn from the Register of the Treasury that the collectors of the customs are manifesting great promptitude in sending in the returns of their accounts by the 30th of September. In very many instances, the returns were despatched by mail on the last day of the quarter. The marine papers have already been received from Passamaquoddy, which is the extreme northern district in the Union. The like returns are also from several southern, as well as northern districts. [Union.]

ANOTHER LARGE STEAMBOAT ROBBERY. Mr. Samuel Dwyer, residing in Hudson street, came down from Albany on Saturday night, to New York, in the South America, and bringing with him a carpet bag containing \$7,000. On reaching the city, he went to the hotel, and laid his carpet bag and contents were missing, and a further examination showed that, during the night, a valuable gold watch had been abstracted from his pocket. Of course the rogue had escaped.

MORE SHOOTING. The Helena (Arkansas) Journal states that a Dr. Temple, formerly of that place, shot a young man named McGuire, at Delta, Miss., for the seduction of his daughter, a young lady of fifteen, a short time since. McGuire's breast was pierced by two balls from a double-barreled gun, and he was not expected to survive. After being shot he presented a pistol at Temple, but it missed fire.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cooking Stove Notice.

FOR SALE. in North Malden, about one mile East of the Depot, and seven miles from Boston, about six acres of Land, consisting of wood land, pasturing cattle, and twenty acres of land.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT. Every article in the

PRINT DEPARTMENT, where may be found every style and quality of French, English and American

PRINTS and GINGHAM.

The next, and last on the left, is the *MOUSSELLE DE LAINE DEPARTMENT,* where may be found the finest selection of Rich and Beautiful *CASHMERE DE LAINE, MOUSSELLES, CASHMERE, SILK, COTTON, LINEN, GLOVES, SATINS, CLOTHES, NAPKINS, DOILIES, DIAPERS, &c.* Embroidered, Crochet, Knit, & a very large assortment, of *GOING INSTRUCTIONS, FURNISHINGS, FURNITURE PATCHES, and all FURNISHING ARTICLES, BLANKETS, FLANNELS* of every width and quality.

EVENING DRESS GOODS,

EMBROIDERED DRESSES, MUSLINS and other new things; *UNDER SKIRTS, CAMBRICS and BODICES.*

HOSIERY and GLOVES of every description; particularly, best PARIS KID GLOVES at 6d each, all sizes and colors, and BOOTS.

GENTLEMEN'S PARIS PERUMERY of the best quality, from Present, Past, Richelieu; and many others.

The next on the left, first beyond the desk, is the *PRINT DEPARTMENT,*

where may be found every style and quality of French, English and American

PRINTS and GINGHAM.

Particular attention is given to the decoupage improved plan-

ches, or designs, on decoupage improved plan-

